

AN INEXHAUSTIBLE SPRING(U) FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY DIV  
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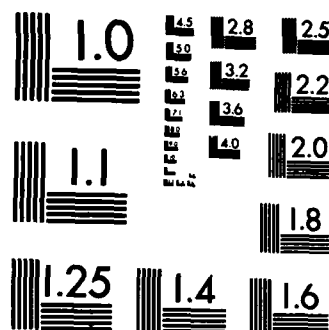
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# FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY DIVISION



AN INEXHAUSTIBLE SPRING

by

N.G. Lyashchenko



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## EDITED TRANSLATION

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AN INEXHAUSTIBLE SPRING

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PREPARED BY:

TRANSLATION DIVISION  
FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY DIVISION  
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# U. S. BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES TRANSLITERATION SYSTEM

Block	Italic	Transliteration	Block	Italic	Transliteration
А а	<i>А а</i>	A, a	Р р	<i>Р р</i>	R, r
Б б	<i>Б б</i>	B, b	С с	<i>С с</i>	S, s
В в	<i>В в</i>	V, v	Т т	<i>Т т</i>	T, t
Г г	<i>Г г</i>	G, g	У у	<i>У у</i>	U, u
Д д	<i>Д д</i>	D, d	Ф ф	<i>Ф ф</i>	F, f
Е е	<i>Е е</i>	Ye, ye; E, e*	Х х	<i>Х х</i>	Kh, kh
Ж ж	<i>Ж ж</i>	Zh, zh	Ц ц	<i>Ц ц</i>	Ts, ts
З з	<i>З з</i>	Z, z	Ч ч	<i>Ч ч</i>	Ch, ch
И и	<i>И и</i>	I, i	Ш ш	<i>Ш ш</i>	Sh, sh
Й й	<i>Й й</i>	Y, y	Щ щ	<i>Щ щ</i>	Shch, shch
К к	<i>К к</i>	K, k	Ъ ъ	<i>Ъ ъ</i>	"
Л л	<i>Л л</i>	L, l	Ы ы	<i>Ы ы</i>	Y, y
М м	<i>М м</i>	M, m	Ь ь	<i>Ь ь</i>	'
Н н	<i>Н н</i>	N, n	Э э	<i>Э э</i>	E, e
О о	<i>О о</i>	O, o	Ю ю	<i>Ю ю</i>	Yu, yu
П п	<i>П п</i>	P, p	Я я	<i>Я я</i>	Ya, ya

\*ye initially, after vowels, and after ъ, ь; e elsewhere.  
When written as ё in Russian, transliterate as yë or ë.

## RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH TRIGONOMETRIC FUNCTIONS

Russian	English	Russian	English	Russian	English
sin	sin	sh	sinh	arc sh	sinh <sup>-1</sup>
cos	cos	ch	cosh	arc ch	cosh <sup>-1</sup>
tg	tan	th	tanh	arc th	tanh <sup>-1</sup>
ctg	cot	cth	coth	arc cth	coth <sup>-1</sup>
sec	sec	sch	sech	arc sch	sech <sup>-1</sup>
cosec	csc	csch	csch	arc csch	csch <sup>-1</sup>

Russian English

rot curl  
lg log

## GRAPHICS DISCLAIMER

All figures, graphics, tables, equations, etc. merged into this translation were extracted from the best quality copy available.

Accession For	
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## AN INEXHAUSTIBLE SPRING

Army General N. G. Lyashchenko

The combat path of Army General N. G. Lyashchenko began in Turkestan. He took part in many battles to establish people's power in the republics of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, and now he is the commander of the Red Banner Turkestan Military District. A correspondent of "Krasnaya Zvezda" requested Army General N. G. Lyashchenko to tell about the district, its traditions, and the men who are serving on the southern borders of the Motherland.

This year The Red Banner Turkestan Military District will mark its fiftieth anniversary. And when I think of this, I glance at the path which has been covered by the troops and recall my old friend, machinegunner Sasha Khudorozhko. Of course, I also remember many other comrades, but Sasha stands before my eyes as if alive. His model embodied for me that generation of fighters which established Soviet power in Turkestan.

I recall that we were ordered to move against the Basmachi bands which were operating on the Karakum sands. It was especially difficult for us in the battle near the small village of Dakhla. The situation here was saved by Sasha Khudorozhko. His "Maxim" had no misses. The red hot sand was densely scattered with the corpses of the bandits but they came and came in never-ending waves. Sasha received a mortal wound. But he did not stop shooting as long as his heart beat. His

dead hands were removed from the machinegun with difficulty after the battle.

Turkestan is a region of mass heroism of the fighters of the revolution. They had to break through the White Kazakh screen which separated Turkestan from Soviet Russia. There were fierce battles with the British interventionists who penetrated the regions beyond the Caspian and spilled the people's blood in the rivers. V. I. Lenin fixedly followed the events in Turkestan. The party and the government sent experienced and steadfast military and party personnel to lead the troops of the district. Such as V. Shoril, A. Kork, S. Pugachev, and M. Levandovskiy. Here the military-leadership gift of M. Frunze was manifested once again.

For mass heroism and valor in battles of that severe time more than 30 units and large units of the district were awarded Honorable Revolutionary Red Banners and Orders of the Red Banner. There are hundreds of monuments and obelisks which immortalized the immortal exploits of the Turkestan soldiers of the older generations who wrote the first pages of the district's history in the cities, villages, and kishlaks of the republics of Central Asia and Kazakhstan.

The troops of the district made a large contribution to the victory of our people during the years of the Great Patriotic War. When gloomy clouds gathered over the western borders of the Motherland, many of the district's units and large units were sent to the front. And a new glory was added to the old glory of the men of Turkestan.

Twenty-eight Guards-Panfilovites of the 316th Division did not permit an entire avalanche of tanks to pass at Moscow near the Dubosekovo siding and eleven brave men (nine Uzbeks, Kazakhs, and Tartars) withstood several fierce assaults of more than 300 Hitlerites but did not surrender the nameless hill at Stalingrad which was subsequently named "The Hill of the 11 Heroes of the East." The division of General S. Rakhimov stood like an iron wall in the path of the fascists in the mountains of the Caucasus. The 83d Mountain Rifle Division which was headed by Colonel (now Army General) A. Luchinskiy fought heroically. The 69th Rifle Division alone which

took off for the front from the Turkenstan Military District provided 70 Heroes of the Soviet Union.

Representatives of the peoples of Central Asia and Kazakhstan fought on all fronts with the same steadfastness. And it is also to the great credit of the district that its men adopted decisive measures to defeat the fascists intrigues in the area of the Persian Gulf.

The friendship of the men of the district with the population of the republics of Central Asia and Kazakhstan was born, underwent a check, and was tempered in the fire of the engagements and in the flame of severe battles. The fraternal friendship is strengthening and developing even today. The collectives of enterprises and units and personnel of literature, science, and art are serving as patrons of many of our units. The Central Committees of Communist Parties and the governments of the republics of Central Asia and Kazakhstan are rendering us great assistance in the political indoctrination of the personnel.

Nor do the men remain in debt. The workers meet our propagandists, amateur artists, leaders in training, and war veterans as welcome visitors. The men of the district greatly help the kolkhozes and sovkhoses in gathering the harvest of the virgin land, rice, and cotton. Many times the men came to the aid of their friends during various national disasters.

The new Tashkent, in the restoration and renovation of which the military builders are making a tremendous contribution, will be an eternal memorial to the unbreakable friendship of the peoples. A high evaluation of the soldierly labor of the defenders of the Fatherland's southern borders is the awarding of the Memorial Banners of the Central Committees and Communists Parties and governments of the Central Asia Republics and Kazakhstan to a number of units.

Obviously, the following facts are also extremely instructive. Eighty-seven servicemen-communists are members of oblast committees,



kray committees, and Central Committees of the Communist Parties of Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kirgizia, Tadzhikistan, and Turkmenia, while 21 servicemen are deputies to the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Supreme Soviets of the republics of Central Asia and Kazakhstan.

The men of the district are performing their honorable service under difficult conditions, are storming the heights of combat skill, and are raising their combat readiness from day to day.

We know well the genuine masters of training and indoctrination of the troops such as Major A. Shevchenko, Captain A. Feshchenko, and many others whose selfless and irreproachable labor is providing remarkable results. A large detachment of the most distinguished generals, officers, sergeants, and soldiers have been decorated with orders and medals of the USSR for the 50th anniversary of the Soviet Armed Forces.

What distinguishes our advanced personnel? First of all, high methodological skill, creativity in the employment of procedures and methods for training and indoctrination, and the striving to improve the quality of lessons and exercises. Paying special attention to field training - the basis of the combat readiness of the units and subunits - they use not only advanced methodology for its improvement but also the most difficult natural conditions of the district. Burning, waterless deserts, mountains, boundless steppes - all this makes its imprint on the performance of service and combat training of the troops. Overcoming difficulties daily, the Turkestan soldiers are also learning to fight in the contemporary manner under these conditions.

In noting the achievements of the units and subunits in combat training, I cannot fail to mention the inspiring example of the communists and Komsomols. Last year, the number of our experts and rated specialists who skillfully master combat equipment and weapons grew. On the final check, 95% of the Komsomols received excellent and good grades.

But however pleasing may be the achievements of our best units and subunits, of course none of us closes his eyes to incomplete work. Unfortunately, there are still companies, batteries, and even battalions in the district where the indices in combat training thus far are extremely modest. Genuine concern for the introduction of the experience of the leading commanders, their work methods, and for the replenishment of the ranks of experts and rated specialists is not displayed everywhere. Some comrades can be reproached because they are losing a wealth of possibilities for the moral-psychological tempering of the personnel on field lessons and exercises. We understand this well and are posing for ourselves the task of achieving an even greater convergence of our exercises with combat reality. Favorable possibilities for this are being opened up in the summer training period.

I should also like to mention something else. The new law on the universal military obligation envisages a reduction in the periods of active service for privates and sergeant personnel. In this connection, an important problem faces the troops: how can the program of instruction be accomplished with a reduction in the training time but not to the detriment of the training of the soldiers and sergeants? We also working on this, we are seeking reserves, bringing training closer to practice, improving the quality of the lessons, and so forth.

Much could also be said about the other tasks which the units and subunits are accomplishing. But I will limit myself to this. I will only say that the troops of the district do not have to be accustomed to overcoming difficulties and obstacles. I do not doubt that the present difficulties will also be overcome and that the heirs to the glory of the fathers will inscribe many brilliant pages in the heroic half-century history of the district.